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The Organized Farmers and the Trade Unions

On the third day of the convention of the American Federation of Labor, Wednesday, November 14, the subject of establishing closer relations with the American Society of Equity, the farmers' organization, was brought to the attention of the delegates by Treasurer J. B. Lennon and Vice-President Duncan, and both expressed themselves in favor of some plan of co-operation between the organized farmers and the organized wage-earners. On motion of Vice-President Duncan the fraternal delegates from this society were invited to address the convention and it was further decided that a special committee of nine be appointed to confer with them upon this subject of co-operation. Mr. M. W. Tubbs, one of the delegates from the farmers' organization, was then introduced by President Gompers, and delivered the following address:

Mr. President, Delegates and Ladies:—It affords me the greatest pleasure to come before this convention of the American Federation of Labor. I have a most excellent text on the subject of equity from the remarks of Delegate Duncan, when he insisted that a committee be appointed to meet with us to get in tangible form a proposition for your consideration. He stated that the farmers may be a little late in recognizing organized labor. The American Society of Equity is the pioneer farmers' organization in coming before the world with a proposition that will benefit every legitimate industry. Former organizations of farmers sought to benefit themselves by pulling other industries down. They sought to benefit themselves largely by buying their commodities at a lower price; they established stores and buying agencies, and communicated with firms all over this broad land in an endeavor to find a place where they could get these commodities cheaper than they could at home. The American Society of Equity teaches that the farmer can benefit himself by benefiting others. We try to combat the idea that the farmer must fight everybody else to benefit himself. That belief among the farmers has been the hardest proposition for our organizers to overcome, as is proven by the tens of thousands of letters passing through my hands. We try to make the farmer understand that he must co-operate with other industries. Our proposition will benefit the laboring man as much as it will the farmer and the business man. It will benefit everyone all along the line, because it is a recognized fact that as the farmers prosper all other industries prosper. We come before you and before the world with the proposition that the farmers' prosperity does not depend upon a small saving upon the commodities he buys, of which you are the manufacturers. If he buys them at a smaller price than he has been paying he is likely to lower your wages. We come before the world with the correct proposition that it is the commodity he sells from which he gets his money.

We have a plan whereby the farmer can secure profitable prices for his products continuously during the entire year, from the time the first bushel is harvested until the last bushel goes to the consumer, maintaining an equitable price to the consumer at the same time. At the present time in Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, as well as in other States, as fine apples as you ever saw are selling for twenty-five cents a bushel, while you have been paying that much a peck. Seventy-five cents on

every bushel of apples is thus taken from the pockets of the hard working farmer and the hard working consumer. This prevents the farmer from being able to buy the products of your manufacture, and it prevents the poorer laborers of the country from enjoying one of the best fruits ever produced. There is a way to remedy this condition of affairs and at the same time benefit every legitimate industry. As we have with us a man who has given this matter more study than I have, I shall give way to him that the proposition of co-operation with us may be put before you plainly. He will show you how to get these products of the farm at an equitable price, and at the same time give to the farmers the product of your toil at an equitable price.

The President introduced Mr. N. C. Crawley, Secretary of the Society of Equity in Wisconsin, who said:

Mr. President and Delegates:—I hope you will bear with us while we, in our own way place this proposition before you. We do not intend to show that the proposition will be entirely for your interest, nor do we intend to show that it is entirely for our interest. Self-interest, my friends, is always the first interest in every human heart, but I think I can prove in a few words that our interests are nearly identical. The laboring people of this country are one, I care not whether they are producers on the farm or in the factories, mills and workshops, and they create the wealth. You, through your glorious organization, have accomplished for yourselves wonderful things. Perhaps many of your members do not as yet realize what it has accomplished. You have controlled the labor situation as the Society of Equity is trying to control the commodities which represent the farmers' labor. Many men say to us that we are looking for fat offices, that we are grafters—just as your worthy leaders have been accused in the past. Such people do not recognize the fact that if it were not for such leaders your members would today be on a level with Russian peasants and Chinese coolies.

I have been told by many farmers that the law of supply and demand governs the price of labor as well as the price of the farmers' products. That is all bosh. They were forced on the statute books in Washington laws to prohibit the importation of Chinese laborers, to prevent the importation of pauper labor from other countries and to prohibit child labor in the factories. Who did that? What was it done for? Your labor organization did it to control the supply of labor, and may God bless you for doing it!

I think I know as much about the labor movement as many laboring men themselves, and I am working hard to bring our farmers up to the same standard of intelligence and business methods. Your organizations may raise the price of your labor to ten or even fifteen dollars a day, but as long as there is a robber and a parasite between you and us that will avail you nothing. We may organize the farmers and control the product of our toil until we get the price we ask, but it will avail us nothing in the end. The man who controls the wheat would get it back by making you pay that much more for it. Then, when you put your labor higher the manufacturer raises the price of his goods, and it will then come back again to the farmer and the

farmer will pay the freight. There is only one way whereby the consumer and the producer can get justice, and that is for them to do their own business. The commission houses, the boards of trade, and the speculators are robbing both of us. We are getting twenty-five cents a bushel for apples, twenty-two cents a bushel for potatoes and twenty cents a pound for butter—What are you paying? We are getting two or three cents a pound for prime beef—what are you paying? We are selling hay for eight dollars a ton one hundred miles from Chicago—what are you paying? Gentlemen, it is so all along the line. There is no man under the blue dome of heaven who has a right to price a commodity except he who produces it and he who consumes it. Any other man who attempts to set a price on a commodity becomes a speculator. A speculator will use all the power at his command to serve his own interests. The only way he can do this is to force the man of whom he buys to sell at starvation prices, and to force the consumer to whom he sells to pay the highest price. Gentlemen, every time they force me down they cut off my purchasing power. Every dollar they filch from the farmer they filch as well from the men who manufacture the commodities I purchase. We have thirty-five million consumers on the farms of this country. What do we consume? Your clothing, your shoes, your hats, your machinery. Statistics show that the farmers of the United States buy three-fourths of the manufactured goods of the United States. If that be a fact the men between you and me, the men who are forcing my purchasing power down, are cutting off your employment or your chance of employment. You may put your wages up to five dollars a day, but in the end it will avail you nothing. Our farmers' sons and daughters are becoming intelligent. We cannot keep them on the farm. You have cut out contract labor, but there is one thing you will never be able to regulate, and that is to cut off the pauper labor of the farms from taking your places when you are on strike.

This is a question of vital importance. Eight million farmers who were the employers of labor in the United States have been put on a basis where they cannot go into the markets of the world and ask you to work for them. It is impossible for them to pay you proper wages; but place us in a position where we can get a remunerative price for our labor and we can go into the markets of the world for help, and we can keep our sons and daughters on the farm.

Gentlemen, there is much to do. We do not ask to come into your organization and dictate to you. Your branch of organization should be led wholly and solely by your own leaders and supported by your own crafts. We stand here as two countries in harmony and at peace with each other, and with the feeling that we can have business concord. I can pledge one hundred thousand farmers in the State of Wisconsin before next July who will guarantee that if organized labor throughout the country will meet them half way and assist them in doing up the worst parasites that ever disgraced the United States—the gamblers on the boards of trade and the speculators—we will bear on our brawn and help you to bear on yours the stamp of honorable manhood. (Applause.)

We have another question that interests us all. We are not in politics. You may go into politics, we have nothing to say to that. We say that when we want legislation enacted we do not necessarily have to go to the polls, but we can discuss laws and measures for our mutual interest in conventions, then send our lobbyists to that august body, the Senate, and invite them to come into the country and do business for the country, or do as old "Pitchfork" Tilman says, "get the whipping post and go after them." The only way to get legislation is to go to the law-making bodies with a petition asking for what you want, and make them give it to you or make them suffer. God knows we need this legislation! In the United States the agriculturist is confronted with this proposition: "You have too much of the products of your farms; you have a surplus; you can only get such and such a price." Think of that, and at the same time think of the starving millions in the great cities being told that there is a scarcity! Are we men, or are we slaves? The commission men in Chicago go into conventions and say to the farmers, "If you don't join the Northwestern Shippers' Association and pay three hundred dollars for membership you will have to pay a fifteen-dollar tax on every car of potatoes you send to Chicago."

Now, gentlemen, this is what we ask your co-operation on. If you appoint a committee to meet us we will map out a plan of co-operation between us that will be of benefit to every producer of the products of the soil and to every man that is employed in the shops, the mills and the factories of the country. This wealth is all created by us and advanced by you. No man on earth can create a dollar of wealth except the tiller of the soil. You never can create by destroying another thing to build. We create the wealth, you advance it and make it more valuable by manufacture. Now, gentlemen, this wealth is yours and ours by right. We will ask that every man in between us shall get a fair remuneration for his services, but we want a fair share for ourselves. We don't want the wealth we have created to pass into the hands of a few speculators and gamblers and have it used to corrupt the legislative bodies and our courts we have created to make laws for us and to protect us.

This is one of the most pleasurable occasions of my life, this occasion on which I am allowed to come before you to speak on a proposition that will be of benefit to both you and ourselves.

President Gompers—I think I am safe in saying that, apart from any tangible proposition which may result in an understanding or agreement between the American Society of Equity, composed of the organized farmers of our country, and the organized wage-earners in other industries, apart from any hope we may entertain for its fullest consummation. I think the very presence of these representatives of the organized farmers of our country in a convention of the representatives of the organized wage-earners in other industries, bodes for the great good of all our people. That it may be the harbinger of greater alacrity and swiftness in the movement to protect and uplift our common people I am sure is the hope of every man and woman here. It will be our constant hope and prayer and work to bring to the fullest realization the hopes for a common concert of action that shall advance the interests of all.

I think it would be only proper for me to take a few minutes more of your time to make a reference to one or two particular points referred to by the gentlemen who have addressed us. One is in regard to the law of supply and demand. That is one of those fetiches always held up to the working man when there is any effort made on his part to take advantage of his increased intelligence and of an opportunity that will bring him some better reward for his labor. This law of supply and demand is rolled under the tongues of our so-called economists like a sweet morsel. It is repeated parrot-like by their spokesmen and defenders and apologists for all the evils resulting from modern mismanagement

of industry. They always tell us the law of supply and demand is an immutable law, so immutable it is impossible to ever change or regulate it. When they say that they have the workingman in mind; they have in mind that it cannot be changed or regulated or interfered with by labor. They have no objection at all, not only to interference, but unwarrantable interference with the ordinary operations of the law of supply and demand on their own part.

Reference was made to the workmen in our movement who secured the passage of the Chinese Exclusion Law and the law to protect the workmen against aliens coming over here under contract to tear down the standard of life of the American working man. Before that they did not permit the ordinary operations of the law of supply and demand to have its workings in our own country, but they scraped the scum of the earth to bring them in here as an element to tear down and interfere with the operation of the law of supply and demand. The formation of trusts, of corporations that undertake at any time to shut down operations in any one plant is an interference with the law of supply and demand. The cornering of the market—what is that but interference with the law of supply and demand? The shutting down of a given industry in order to obtain a more favorable market for the product held—is not that an interference with the law of supply and demand?

As a matter of fact, the law of supply and demand would, if permitted to continue in its operations naturally, have prevented the people from emerging from barbarism; it would have interfered with the development of the progress of the people. The progress we have made from all time has been through the increase of human intelligence to overcome the evils resulting from the law of supply and demand. And it is the organizations of labor that have done most to protect the working man and the people generally from the evils of the so-called natural operations of the law of supply and demand. I will state it to you in another way. We propose, the labor movement proposes, to match our intelligence, to match our manhood and our right as against the machinations of the greedy capitalists of industry.

There is so much I could say, but I do not wish to occupy more of your time now. We are profoundly grateful for and appreciative of the visit of our friends, the organized farmers. In the past the farmers had not helped in the great uplifting work. Now, they are going to do something to help along the common weal. As representative of the farmers I want to thank you for your cordial wish for co-operation, and hope it will be successful in the cause of humanity.

The following day, November 15, Treasurer Lennon, on behalf of the special committee appointed to meet the delegates of the American Society of Equity, presented the report of that committee, which report, together with the discussion following it, is herewith published in full:

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., November 15, 1906.

To the Convention of the American Federation of Labor:—Your Committee on Conference with the representatives of the National Union of the American Society of Equity, representing the farmers, submits the following report:

The farmers' representatives submitted the following as the action of their late convention, held in East St. Louis, Ill.:

Whereas, the object of the American Society of Equity is to secure equitable prices based on the cost of production for all farm products, and that in thus protecting the producer in the fruits of his toil, its purpose is to do equity by all:

Therefore, it is not the purpose of the society to exclude any honest classes in the benefits of this movement; on the contrary, the movement has been planned wide and deep to embrace ALL, and extend the benefits of equity to the consumers of farm products as well as to producers.

Should the time come when steps are taken by

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organizations, industrial or otherwise, to organize the consumers of farm products of our cities and towns on the lines of equity in the prices of commodities and necessities of living, the American Society of Equity will be willing under its constitution and in every practicable way and in accordance with strict business principles to co-operate with, sympathize with and promote the same.

While the American Society of Equity disapproves, and even condemns all violation of contract and all arbitrary breaking of plighted agreements on the part of associations of organized industry, nevertheless the American Society of Equity recognizes the right of labor to organize for its right and welfare, and that such organization has lifted up and dignified labor, guaranteed the excellence of its product, saved the workingman from serfdom, secured him a fair proportion of wages for work done, lessened the hours of his toil, saved his children from unduly early toil and saved posterity thereby from becoming a race of degenerates.

Believing these assertions to be true, then should organized consumers in any of the labor organizations decide to cultivate friendly and trade relations with the producing classes—farmers—and for this purpose decide to establish agencies, exchanges, etc., or other means of directly meeting the producing classes and receiving their products at first hands, the American Society of Equity will be more than willing to co-operate to the end that consumers may secure the necessities of life at equitable prices.

We believe this reciprocal benefit movement, once started, will result in an almost immediate outlet for perishable products, and moreover will prove a sheet anchor to the labor unions now organized and the greatest possible power for future organization work. Respectfully submitted,

H. C. POTTHAST.

The Joint Committee discussed at length as to ways and means to bring about a better feeling and a more active co-operation between the toilers of the cities and the mine, and the tillers of the soil on the farm, the garden and the orchard. Your committee finds that while all citizens, both organized and unorganized, are fundamentally equally interested in eliminating injustice to all classes of producers, that the only element of society in a position to do or even attempt to do anything practical in furthering the interests of either the wage-earner or the farmer, are the trade unions on the one hand, and the farmers' organization on the other. As usual the organized must bear the burdens of all and bear the brunt of the fight to improve the conditions of those who toil in our cities, and relieve the farmers from the unjust burdens they now bear, from the unjust extortions of transportation and the middle men who now handle the produce of the farmer. Therefore, your committee recommends the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we call upon the wage workers still outside the folds of our union to affiliate therewith, and we urge the unaffiliated farmers to cast their lot with the farmers' organization, in order to promote the mutual interests of both; and

Resolved, That we recommend to our members everywhere to demand the products of the farm, garden and orchard, that bear the label of the farmers' organization, as the farmers have assured us they will do by products bearing the labels of our trade unions; and

Resolved, In order to carry into effect this mutual understanding that our local unions and city central bodies when called upon by the representatives of the farmers' organization, appoint committees to co-operate with them in the effort to promote the demand for union labeled products, and that a fraternal interchange of delegates be continued between the trade unions and the farmers' organization, both at national and State conventions.

Respectfully submitted,

Federation Committee:

D. A. Hayes, John A. Vohl, John T. Smith, Chas. Lavin, A. W. McCallum, John B. Lennon, A. J. Kugler, D. A. Bruton, E. H. Basenberg.

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Farmers' Committee:

M. Wes. Tubbs, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. John F. Tuohy, St. Louis, Mo.; N. C. Crawley, Baraboo, Wis.; P. L. Schritsmier, Bloomer, Wis.; Thos. Emmerton, Bloomer, Wis.; C. O. Billings, Eau Galle, Wis.; T. S. Morrell, Cedar, Minn.; W. J. Mathews, Colfax, Wis.

Vice-President Hayes—I move the adoption of the report of the special committee. (Seconded.)

Vice-President Hayes spoke at some length in favor of the report, and said in part: The principal object of our committee is to go before the members of the trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor the object the farmers have in view. Therefore, we have outlined a plan that will result, if followed, in much good, especially if this body will send delegates to the next State conventions of the farmers and to their next national convention which will be held next October. Another thing I want to emphasize is the necessity of State federations taking an interest in this matter and sending fraternal delegates to the State conventions of the farmers' organization. This American Society of Equity promises to encourage the purchase of goods bearing the union label. This means the advertisement of the label.

The question was discussed at some length by Delegate De Nedry, and both Delegates De Nedrey and Mahon asked if the movement would tend to prevent the shipment of young men from the farms into the cities to take the places of men belonging to labor unions who were on strike. The question was answered affirmatively by several members of the committee representing the American Society of Equity.

Treasurer Lennon discussed the report at some length, and said in part: There has come into the farmers' movement for organization within the last year or two, new ideas and principles. Whoever heard of the Grange or the Farmers' Alliance proposing to patronize the product of the trade unionists that bore the union label? Whoever heard of either of these organizations trying to bring about co-operation as to industrial affairs between themselves and the trade unionists? But this organization and one or two others, particularly in Texas, are building organizations on the lines of trade unionism as near as the conditions of their toil and their labor will permit, and they are starting with the idea of co-operation as to industrial affairs with the trade unions as they exist in our Federation, making an entirely different proposition from the farmers' organizations that have existed during the past forty or fifty years.

Delegate McMorrow discussed the question at some length and asked that the delegates from the American Society of Equity state more clearly the position they intended to take with reference to sending young men to take the places of strikers in the city. He asked that they state their position more clearly in regard to other matters.

Delegate Lavin spoke at length in favor of the adoption of the report, and urged the necessity of co-operation with the farmers' societies. He asked that no complaint be made of the course pursued by farmers' societies in the past, but, that the offer of the American Society of Equity to co-operate with the American Federation of Labor be accepted in the spirit in which it was made.

During the course of his remarks in replying to the questions asked, Fraternal Delegate Crawley said:

We can get together on a business basis and we can establish a trade between us whereby I can go into the open markets of the world and say to you, "I will pay you the wages that any corporation or trust in the world will pay you." Without our product you cannot live. We are willing to distribute this wealth equally between us, we are willing to cut out the men who stand between us, the men who are educating you and others that the farmers are your only enemies. That is an old chestnut that should not be tolerated among intelligent men. If you are satisfied to pay \$1.25 a bushel for potatoes in the city when we can guarantee to

give them to you for eighty or ninety cents, pay it, we will not force our price on you. If you are willing to concentrate our wealth in the hands of a few speculators and gamblers who never toil or labor, and yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of them, we are willing to allow you to do so, but we will organize the farmers to a man and not one pound of produce will leave our hands until we are paid remunerative wages for it. We realize that will cause disruption between you and ourselves, and we do not wish to do it. This is a case of reciprocity. Ask yourselves if it is better to pay the speculator's price for farm products or to meet with us once a year and determine what is a just and equitable price.

The question was further discussed by Delegates W. B. Wilson, Anderson, Mahon, Kemper, Carr, Lynch, O'Sullivan and Warner.

Delegate Wilson spoke strongly in favor of the adoption of the report, and said it was a question of whether or not the trade unionists would enter into an agreement with the farmers' societies whereby the sale of union goods would be promoted, at the same time the sale of the farm products at a remunerative price was promoted.

Delegate Anderson spoke of the co-operation between the trade unionists and the farmers' societies of Texas, and commended it very enthusiastically. Delegate Lynch spoke in the same way, and praised the farmers' societies of Texas for help given the Typographical Union in their effort to establish the eight-hour day for their organization in that State.

Delegate Kemper made a strong plea for the adoption of the report of the committee.

The discussion was closed by Fraternal Delegate Tuohy, who spoke at length of the benefit that would accrue to both organizations through meeting in conventions.

The motion to adopt the report of the committee was then carried.

VIOLETION OF TRADE AGREEMENTS.

The value and usefulness of a trade agreement between employers and trade unions hinges upon the willingness and ability of both parties to carry out its provisions. If one or the other violates its terms and refuses to be governed by the conditions it provides for, not only is its value destroyed, but future agreements are rendered impossible.

As the trade agreement has been found to be one of the most important factors in maintaining industrial peace and stability, and in giving the unions a standing which enables them to take part in determining wage rates and shop conditions without continual recourse to strikes and the expenditure of large sums for carrying on an industrial warfare, it is most essential that they should indicate a determination to at all times comply with the terms of their contracts.

The most successful trade unions today are those who believe in trade agreements, and who furthermore believe in maintaining a discipline so effective that no member, or group of members, can violate them with impunity.

For the last few years the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has been making most rapid progress in its relations with the employers, and today it has trade agreements with about 350 manufacturers. From a weak organization, with an uncertain membership, it has grown to be a powerful body, which today has greatly improved the conditions of thousands of shoemakers.

In several instances the radical action of its members has brought the trade agreement into disrepute with the manufacturer, for, notably, in Brockton, Mass., and Chicago, members working under agreements, struck the factories without the sanction of their officers and in direct violation of their trade contracts with the manufacturer, which contained an arbitration clause. This provided that there should be no strike or lockout during the life of the agreement, and that all questions which could not be settled between the employer and the employees should be adjusted by arbitration.

Owing to such action several large manufacturers

declined to enter into further agreements, holding that the members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union were irresponsible and that the discipline and authority of the national union was too weak to enable it to enforce its agreements.

The officers who had endeavored to prevail upon the members to immediately return to work and submit the point in dispute to arbitration were accused by them of not having an interest in the union's welfare and of being too friendly with the manufacturer.

Fortunately for the future welfare of the organization its officers, in addition to their ability, had a high regard for business honesty as applied to a trade union, and refused to tolerate the actions of the radical and irresponsible element in the ranks, who were willing to sacrifice the work of years and the reputation of their organization, and throw their own laws to the winds, to gratify a momentary impulse.

At their recent convention President John F. Tobin, in his report, said with reference to this subject:

"Of all the questions that will come before this convention, nothing is of greater importance than the one as to whether legislation shall be adopted which is calculated to make our contracts secure, and thereby place ourselves in a position to exact strict compliance with our contracts upon the part of employers. It is useless for us to hope that any substantial degree of organization can be secured and maintained unless our contracts are beyond question as to their reliability. We must reach that higher standard of union principle under which the members will spontaneously and enthusiastically rally to the support of our contracts.

"The same element within our own organization that criticises the enormous expenditure of funds in the Lynn contest, is that same misguided element that can find an excuse for contract violation, and their reason for failing to protect our contracts.

"While it is important that we should have large funds available for the protection of our contracts, what we need still more is a larger loyalty to the organization and to its agreements, and this will make it unnecessary to spend our funds in the protection of our contracts when assailed by enemies either from within or without.

"I am convinced that the only practical way to sustain our contracts is to provide in this convention for a penalty fixing a fine to operate automatically and at once when a strike occurs in violation of our contracts. We believe that legislation of this kind will save us large sums of money, and maintain for us a high standard for business integrity, because our contracts will not be violated, as our friends as well as our enemies will appreciate our ability to defeat any attempts made to destroy the validity of our agreements.

"Unless this convention can see its way to amend our constitution in order to provide for this contract insurance in no uncertain way, I can see nothing in the way of further substantial progress for our union; and certainly we can never achieve that degree of organization and standing in the shoe trade which will make for the security of employment, higher wages and shorter hours.

"While I have unbounded faith in the organization, and plenty of courage to do my part in promoting its welfare, I have no desire to undertake what seem to be impossibilities, and I am prepared to set aside the responsibilities which have rested upon my shoulders to no small extent during the past eleven years, unless the all-important discipline necessary to the success of any organization is forthcoming in a practical way, so that by the practice of this discipline in the administration of our constitution and the affairs of the organization, we can build up a loyalty to the organization, a respect for our obligations, and a unity of purpose and action which will make us practically invincible.

"We sometimes hear our members justify the breaking of contracts because employers do likewise. To me this appears a very poor kind of logic, and

reminds me of the trite and true saying that 'two wrongs do not make a right.'

"While it may be true that some shoe manufacturers indulge in trickery, and from time to time make changes in wages inconsistent with the principle of arbitration, we have, as a rule, when our attention has been called to such violations, been able to correct them and continue the contract in force; but we have never yet had the experience of a manufacturer violating his arbitration contract to the extent of locking out any number of his employes for the purpose of enforcing any new condition upon our union.

"I, therefore, recommend legislation which I deem absolutely essential:

"First, to declare that contracts with employers are necessary.

"Second, that contracts must be protected, so that when violated by our members quitting work in such numbers or under such circumstances as will cause an interruption in the factory, regardless of what technical or other excuse they may offer, such members shall be automatically fined for this offense."

We have quoted liberally from President Tobin's report, as the question he discussed is of great importance to the trade union movement generally.

The convention, acting on this subject, amended their constitution by inserting a clause which places a fine of \$10 upon any and every member who in violation of an agreement with the manufacturer strikes the shop.

We believe that the convention acted wisely and that the officers and delegates are deserving of hearty commendation by all those in the ranks of organized labor who believe that the provisions of a trade agreement should be observed as strictly as the terms of any contract which can be entered into.

If the trade unions desire to have trade agreements with manufacturers they must be able to carry out their part of any contract entered into, and unless they are able to do this, unless they are willing to discipline any group of members who would violate the contract, and in so doing violate the laws of their organization, they cannot expect to enjoy the respect and confidence of their employers, and trade agreements will become an impossibility.—*Iron Moulders' Journal*.

THE FARMER AND THE TRADES UNIONS.

In the *Commoner* of August 31, Mr. C. W. Bowne, of Mica, Wash., has a communication under the head of "Editorials by Commoner Readers" that is worthy of more than a passing notice. Not only should it be read by all who are interested in pushing the reform work but by those who are seeking to bring about a better relationship between the various branches of industrialism. Speaking of unionism, Mr. Bowne says of the attitude taken by certain interests and their newspaper organs: "It has created a suspicion in the minds of every thinking and fair-minded man that the authorities are but the tools of the trusts that are determined at all hazards to crush out unionism." Then Mr. Bowne, continuing, expresses a sentiment that should be corrected. He says:

"As a farmer I know that my interests are not with union labor."

Certainly Mr. Bowne has not given careful study to the union labor proposition, else he would not have made such an assertion. It is quite plain that his knowledge of unionism has been gleaned from daily newspapers that, while thoroughly organized in all of their mechanical departments, are controlled by interests that seek to cast suspicion and distrust upon organized labor as a whole. These newspapers would not, if they could, break with the allied printing trades unions, realizing that they get better returns therefrom than they could from unorganized labor at an equal expense. But their owners are engaged in other business enterprises and are striving to break down the other labor organizations in order to avail themselves of sweat shop conditions, child labor and ignorant labor that

may be secured by connivance with padrones, "agents" and immigration officials who are not above earning a dishonest dollar by violation of the immigration laws. Certainly such newspapers are not good authority on matters concerning genuine trades unionism.

It will require comparatively little research and only a modicum of fairness to convince any fair-minded farmer that the reverse of Mr. Bowne's proposition is true. Of all men engaged in gainful occupations—occupations requiring the maximum of toil for the minimum of reward—the farmers should be interested in the propagation of trades union principles. In order to show the truth of this assertion it is necessary to briefly outline what unionism has done, then to show how these things directly benefit the tillers of the soil.

Trades unions are organized for more than one purpose. They are organized for mutual benefit in the way of sick and death benefits, out-of-work benefits and insurance. They are organized for the purpose of protecting those engaged in a particular craft against the greed and rapacity of employers. They are organized for the purpose of giving the worker some voice in the disposition of his labor. Surely if the manufacturer has a right to set the price upon the article which he hires made, the men whom he employs have a right to a voice in the matter of fixing the price of the labor which enters into the manufacture of the aforesaid article. One workman alone would be helpless under present conditions, therefore the workman seeks the aid of his fellows, and by collective bargaining they secure benefits that could never be secured by individual bargaining. By this system of collective bargaining the trades unions have secured many advantages and benefits. Among them may be enumerated the shorter workday, better sanitary conditions and better wages.

The shorter workday has several advantages. First, it gives the worker greater opportunities to become a better citizen. Second, it means the employment of more men in the completion of a given amount of work, and the employment of more men is beneficial to the farmer for the reason that it creates a greater demand for the products of his toil. The more men employed in the arts and industries, the wider the market for the farmer's produce, and the wider the market and the greater the demand, the more money the farmer receives. By reason of trades union activity a majority of the men engaged in skilled trades today are working eight hours, for which they receive as much as they formerly received for nine and ten hours. What would be the effect on the farmers of this country if the trades unions were to suddenly disband and every craftsman to hustle for himself as an individual? The individual competition for jobs would soon force a reduction of wages and a lengthening of hours. To increase the hours from eight to ten would mean at once the discharge of 25 per cent of the workmen and a consequent reduction in the demand for the grain and meat raised by the farmer. Soon the hours would be increased to twelve—just as they were before trades unionism relieved the toiler—and that would mean a further reduction of 20 per cent in the demand for the products of the farm.

Again, unionism benefits the farmer because it sees to it that the union man out of work by reason of slack times, sickness or strike, does not cease to be a consumer in full measure. The unions put such a member on the benefit list, paying him a sufficient sum weekly to enable him to support himself, and his family, too, if he has one, and in this way he continues in full measure to be a consumer of the products raised by the farmer.

And again: Unionism has benefited the farmer by decreasing his taxes. Before unionism became an established factor in our industrial life the toiler who became incapacitated by reason of illness, accident or old age, became a charge on the public bounty, for, work as he would, he found it a practical impossibility to earn enough to lay up anything against the day of these misfortunes. The mainte-

nance of alms houses used to be a heavy charge upon the taxpayers. The expense for this has been materially reduced in late years, and the chief reason for it has been the trades union doctrine of caring for its members in the day of their misfortune. A sample of this may be had by referring to a recent article in the *Commoner* relative to the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. The Cigar Makers' International Union has, during the past twenty years, paid out upwards of \$8,000,000 in benefits to its members. The record of all other trades unions is equally good in proportion to numbers. As a result of these things pauperism has been reduced to a minimum, and the constant reduction in the "poor rates" has followed. Certainly these things are beneficial to the farmer.

It is quite evident that Mr. Bowne, like thousands of other farmers, has been deceived by daily newspaper accounts of strikes and riots indulged in by union men in the large centers of population. Sincere trades unionists do not seek to make excuses for those who are guilty of violence in labor disputes. They are opposed to the strike save as a weapon of last resort, and are the most active in the propaganda in favor of arbitration, and are opposed to violence. That violence too often follows a strike is due to the fact that strikers are men, not to the fact that they are unionists. But if every charge of riot and assault and murder laid at the door of trades unionism were true, it would still be a fact that its hands are clean compared to the hands of organized capital which has sweat the life blood out of millions of innocent children, filled the asylums for the insane with mental wrecks and enriched itself on the unrequited toil of millions in the work shop and on the farm.

Organized labor is striving manfully to correct these evils, but because trades unionists are human they often make grave mistakes; are often guilty of illegal acts. But despite these mistakes and these illegal acts, trades unionism has conferred untold blessings upon the human race—blessings by the side of which its mistakes and its illegal acts sink into comparative insignificance. And the trades unionists have not shared these blessings wholly among themselves. They have been conferred upon all the people, the farmer coming in for a large share thereof. Through unionism shorter hours of work obtain in a majority of the skilled trades, and that means more men at good wages who are buying the products of the farm. Unionism has taken the children from the factory and the mine and put them into the public schools to secure the education that will fit them for good citizenship. In the blessings which follow this course the farmer comes in for his share. Unionism cares for its own unfortunates, thus relieving the general public of that burden, and in this relief the farmer participates. Unionism makes for better Americanism, and every farmer who is patriotic and law-abiding is deeply interested in that.

Let Mr. Bowne and his fellow farmers study the union labor problem first hand, not from prejudiced sources. Union men are willing to rest their case upon the facts of history, and will abide by the decision of unprejudiced investigators. Against organized labor's Sam Parkses it will point to organized labor's real leaders—its Mitchells, its Gompers, its Perkins, its Dolds, or an hundred others whose honesty and integrity are beyond question. Against the charges—too often well founded—of riot and violence made against organized labor, let organized labor submit the millions it has paid to the widows, the orphans, the sick and the distressed. Against the molehill of wrong it may have committed, let it show the mountain of good works in the interests of those who eat their bread in the sweat of the face.

Organized labor asks nothing unfair. It only asks that it be judged by its average, not by its worst or its best; that it be given a fair hearing before judgment is pronounced. And it submits on the evidence that it has a well founded claim upon the support and co-operation of the American farmer.—*The Railway Conductor*.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting
Held November 23, 1906.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Hagerty in the chair; minutes the previous meeting approved.

CREDENTIALS—From Baggage Messengers—O. E. Miller, vice M. Moffitt.

COMMUNICATIONS—*Filed*: From the Marine Trades Council of New York, requesting the Council to adopt resolutions urging Congress to pass Senate Bill No. 529. Moved and seconded that the Secretary inform them that the Council is opposed to said bill; carried. *Request Granted*: From Financial Secretary P. Scharrenberg, requesting four weeks' leave of absence on account of attending the Seamen's National Convention at Boston. *Referred to Executive Committee*: Wage scale and agreement of the Baggage Messengers.

REPORTS OF UNIONS—Musicians—Report that the difficulty with the Grauman Skating Rink has been satisfactorily adjusted to their union. Waiters—Business fair. Bartenders—Business good; request delegates to insist upon the house card. Retail Clerks—Organization progressing nicely; report that Meussdorffer's hat store at 909 Fillmore street is unfair to the clerks. Freight Handlers—Making good progress in initiating many new members. Leather Workers—Initiating many new members. Laundry Workers—Business good. Cooks' Helpers—Business good; initiating many new members. Steam Fitters—Have not as yet received word from the A. F. of L. as to their contention with the United Association. Pile Drivers and Bridge Builders—Business good. Post Office Clerks—Progressing nicely, notwithstanding the many obstacles they have to contend with.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Recommends: 1—That the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street; concurred in. (Recommendation made November 5th.) 2—That the wage scale and agreement of the Stationary Firemen be indorsed, subject to the indorsement of their national organization; concurred in. 3—That the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the tailoring firm of McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell street and Van Ness and Ellis; concurred in. 4—That the communication from the Picture Frame Workers in reference to the boycott against Sanborn, Vail & Co. be laid over; concurred in.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE—Reports having assisted the Cracker Bakers in reorganizing; Piano Workers in strengthening their organization and the Ship Scalers and Salmon Packers, but report that they will be unable to render any assistance to them whatever; committee recommends that the Council have printed in Spanish circulars to be distributed among the men working at this craft for the purpose of again reorganizing the organization on solid basis; concurred in.

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE—Report progress on the matter referred to them; will submit definite report next week Friday.

AUDITING COMMITTEE—Reports favorably on all bills.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE—Appointed to investigate certain delegates who are assisting Chinese and Japanese, request that they be allowed one week's further time; request granted.

BUILDING COMMITTEE—Report that everything is now in readiness for the dedicating exercises for next Wednesday evening, November 28th, at the Council Hall, in which social and literary exercises shall take place, and request the co-operation of all the delegates in making it a social success.

SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS, UNFINISHED—Second reading of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, beginning after the word "Council" on the seventh line of Article IV, Section 1, the following words to be inserted: "It is also empowered to act for the Council in the interim between meetings in all matters pertaining to the trade-union movement for the welfare of the Council; provided, that

the committee shall take no action involving the Council in a strike, or pledging or appropriating its funds, or committing the Council to a different policy, political, religious or economic, without first submitting the said proposition to the body for action." Moved and seconded that it be amended, striking out the word "different" by inserting the word "defined;" also striking out the words "political, religious and economic;" carried. Moved and seconded that the amendment to the Constitution as amended be carried; 39 ayes and 16 noes; carried. (Third reading to be taken up next Friday evening, to be finally passed.)

NOMINATIONS FOR DELEGATES TO THE STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Bros. Geo. Tracy, Geo. W. Bell and P. Hoff. Moved and seconded that the nominations close for one week; carried. Moved and seconded that nominations and election be made special order of business for 9 o'clock next Friday evening, November 30th; carried.

NOMINATIONS FOR FINANCIAL SECRETARY, PRO TEM—Bro. Geo. Berry. Moved and seconded that nominations close. Secretary casting ballot for Bro. G. Berry to act as Financial Secretary, pro tem.

NEW BUSINESS—Moved and seconded the Executive Committee be instructed to submit some definite proposition to the Council relating to urging the railroad company to improve the car service; carried. Moved and seconded that the Financial Secretary, P. Scharrenberg, be allowed his salary during his absence; carried.

RECEIPTS—Laundry Drivers, \$12; Firemen, No. 86, \$4; Barber Shop Porters, \$2; Gas Workers, \$8; Musicians, \$42; Freight Handlers, \$4; Stage Employes, \$4; Machine Hands, \$2; Beer Bottlers, \$6; Bartenders, \$30; Cooks, \$10; Machinists, \$20; Boot-blacks, \$12. Total, \$156.

EXPENDITURES—Secretary, \$30; carfare, \$1.25; stenographer, \$15; 2 telegrams to the A. F. of L., \$2.65; office postage, \$3. Total, \$51.90.

WM. P. McCABE, Secretary.

DECISION FOR LABOR.

A decision which will prevent the railroads from bringing in Mexican and other foreign labor for road work and may cause the deportation of thousands who came across the border under contract has just been rendered by Acting Attorney-General Charles H. Robb of the Department of Justice at Washington. By the terms of the decision it is declared that men employed on ordinary railroad construction were unskilled laborers, and that, therefore, they cannot be admitted under the law into the United States, no matter from what country they may come. This simple definition of skilled and unskilled is what plays havoc with the railroads.

Under the terms of the law, what is known as skilled labor may be brought in, "provided that the demand for such cannot be filled in this country." On the other hand, it is expressly stipulated that unskilled labor cannot be brought in under any circumstances. Thus the decision of Mr. Robb means that no further importations of Mexican labor will be allowed on the part of the contractors who have been supplying the demands of the railroad companies for navvies to work on sections and at new construction work. Whether or not the labor now in the United States which was brought in unskilled under contract since the passage of the Act in 1903 shall be made amenable to the Act and, as such, made liable to deportation, is a question.

Immediately upon receipt of the opinion Acting Secretary Murray of the Department of Commerce and Labor dismissed the appeals of a number of aliens and ordered them to be deported.

General Moody has issued instructions to United States attorneys regarding prosecutions of violations of the eight-hour law, in which he says the Government is determined upon a strict enforcement of this statute as relating to public works of the United States. Within the last three weeks as many as 300 alleged violations have been reported. C. J. Garlton, a lawyer of Haverhill, Mass., has been appointed by General Moody to have special charge of the violations.

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BRITISH AND AMERICAN TRADES UNIONS.

Since returning from Great Britain, writes Frank F. Foster in the *Boston Traveler*, the question has frequently been asked me, "What are the essential points of difference between the British and American labor movements? Which is the clearer in aim, the superior in method, the better in general development?"

My opportunities of observation have been altogether too limited to warrant an attempt at giving a dogmatic answer to these queries. Some degrees of variation are, however, apparent to even a superficial student of the situation, and of these there may be noted:

First—The greater uniformity of the British movement. Organization, after all, must reflect the character and temperaments of the rank and file of their membership, and the peculiar qualities which distinguish the individual Briton are apparent in the labor movement of his country. The British trades-union is homogeneous. Men speak the same tongue, inherit the like traditions, have been brought up in the same standards of living and of thought. There is no such diversity of background in a British labor convention as in our own Federation of Labor, where the philosophies of the Teuton, the Celt, the Latin and the Slav struggle for supremacy with those of the English-speaking race. Consequently, the programs of the British movement are less erratic, in some respects, have a greater continuity than those of our American unions.

Secondly—The longer experience of most of the British unions has served to remove from the stage of discussion many minor issues about which American trades-unions by no means agree and about which they have no settled policy. In a national convention this serves to expedite business, curtails superfluous oratory and permits deliberation to concentrate upon methods of action rather than to be dissipated by abstractions.

Thirdly—The structure of the British Government, under which a simple act of Parliament can change conditions existing for centuries, presents to the British unions an entirely different field of work, legislatively, from that in which the American unionist must operate. Here we have rigid constitutional limitations, both Federal and local—large powers reserved to each of the commonwealths, which must severally be influenced in order to accomplish the legislative reforms sought by organized labor. Although the British workman is emphatically a practical individual, yet he is looking to Parliament today for many things which the American unionist would not think of seeking to obtain legislatively, and if the same legislative machinery existed there as here it is to be doubted if the British workman would pursue the same policy as at present.

The British unionists long ago learned the value of large treasuries and liberal benefits in the policy of their unions. The so-called "new unionism," relying upon the strike and the ballot, has not turned away the faith of the great bulk of the rank and file from that policy. But the Taft-Vale decision threatened to destroy the financial power of the union, in so far as it could be used along lines of economic resistance. It was the fear of this result, rather than the impulse of the radical and revolutionary forces, which has caused the late political upheaval. There were also contributory influences of a general political nature which swelled the tide of the independent political movement. Provided, as seems likely, that a satisfactory trades disputes bill is passed by Parliament when it reassembles, I venture to predict that British trades-unionism will not follow the leadership of Keir Hardie in his effort to identify trades-unionism with the Independent Labor Party.

John Burns, as is well known, is in direct opposition to the policy of Hardie, MacDonald *et al.*, and when all is said, John Burns stands as the great representative British labor leader, who has achieved results in the field of labor legislation, and, abused

by the ultra-extremists, he has confidence of press and people in a most remarkable degree.

To sum up this phase of the question, it may be said that in Britain, as in America, there are trades-unionists who would rely chiefly upon legislative action for the improvement of labor conditions, but they are by no means in the majority; that the majority there, as here, would jealously guard against merging the economic machinery of the unions with that of any political party, and that while they believe that every trades-unionist should use an independent ballot, they recognize the truth of this proposition as unassailable—that the independence of each trades-unionist must be guaranteed to use his ballot as he sees fit if the economic effectiveness of the union is to be maintained.

In a general way, I should say that the American movement is more heterogeneous than the British, has a greater nobility, is doing more in the way of advancing wages and shortening hours, ranks at least as high, if not higher, in the quality of its leadership, is less infected with "political superstition," and, considering the peculiar obstacles with which it is confronted, need not fear comparison upon any line of actual progressive effort.

WILL GO TO CONGRESS.

While the American Federation of Labor's political campaign, viewed from the standpoint of material success was a failure, there were a few exceptions that demonstrated that if trades unionists chose to emulate the solidarity on political lines manifested by their brethren in Great Britain they might make a visible impress in legislative halls.

The most conspicuous of the successes of the trades-union end of the campaign in Pennsylvania just ended was won by T. D. Nicholls, of Scranton, an Independent Republican, who will sit in the next Congress as a representative from the Tenth District. Mr. Nicholls is President of District No. 1 of the United Mine Workers, with headquarters at Scranton. He has occupied that position ever since the revival of the miners' organization in the anthracite field, just previous to the strike of 1900. A Welshman by birth, he was employed as an engineer in the mines at Nanticoke, below Wilkes-barre, when called to lead the miners of his district. He is a man of extremely quiet manners, with a record of clean, consistent trades unionism, and enjoys the confidence and respect alike of the operators and the miners. President Mitchell actively entered into the campaign for his election, making a number of speeches, as did also President Gompers.

In the western end of the State, William B. Wilson, National Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers, a resident of Blossburg, and a man of more than usual ability, came near winning out over Elias Deemer in the Fifteenth District. Outside of Pennsylvania Timothy Healy, President of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, will go to Congress from the Nineteenth New York Congressional District, and Henry Gottlob, a printer of Newark, N. J., and an official of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, won legislative honors. These three successful candidates in the recent elections are delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session at Minneapolis, and will doubtless receive an ovation from their fellow-delegates.

Dun's *Weekly Trade Review* pays a high tribute to organized labor. It says that the increased cost of living being beyond the increase in salaries do not bear out the Bureau of Labor's anti-election figures.

It also says that the unorganized workers, such as stenographers, bookkeepers, mercantile clerks, "cannot cope with the increase." The organized workman is very little affected, because of his union keeping up the wages. Large employers have voluntarily increased organized labor's wages commensurate with the increased cost of living, but they have not increased the unorganized laborer's pay. The latter is, therefore, a great sufferer.

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THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR TEMPLE.

November 28, 1906, marks the beginning of a new era for the labor movement of San Francisco. On that day the San Francisco Labor Council celebrated the opening of its own home, an event which has been looked forward to by the trades unions of this city for many years. The building stands as a proud monument, not only to the untiring zeal of those men who had been placed at the head of this difficult undertaking, but also to the spirit of fraternalism and hearty co-operation on the part of the affiliated unions which helped to make this enterprise a success.

President Hagerty of the Labor Council and President Richard Cornelius of the Carmen's Union were the two speakers of the evening, and they expressed in eloquent terms the bright hopes and lofty aspirations that center around this new citadel of trades unionism. President Cornelius said:

"We celebrate tonight the opening of a home for the San Francisco Labor Council, and we sincerely hope it may be a home in every sense of the word. It is not such a building as the council deserves, nor as good a one as we hope to have some day in the future. But we are proud of it just the same, for it is every bit ours. The members of the Labor Council and affiliated unions have put up every dollar, and we believe have laid the foundation for a permanent home for organized labor of San Francisco.

"We take this opportunity to thank all those who by their efforts have helped to make this enterprise a success. The Labor Council deserves great credit for taking up the proposition and assisting the committee in its efforts. We also extend thanks to the unions who have shown their confidence in the San Francisco Labor Council by advancing the necessary funds with which to build, and the unions who have so promptly joined us and rented halls.

"In conclusion I want tonight to remember the veterans of the San Francisco Labor Council, those who are still with us and those who have passed away, for by their struggles and sufferings they have made it possible for us to be here tonight. We now tender to the San Francisco Labor Council a home, humble, 'tis true, but we hope it will be the forerunner of a better one—one that will do justice to the cause it represents."

President Hagerty in his address on the "Progress of Trades Unions" laid especial stress upon the fact that at last we are housed in our own building, paying rents to ourselves and have become our own landlord by the help and generous assistance of our affiliated unions; his closing remarks were as follows:

"This building, as it stands today, cost approximately \$10,500. Of 100 unions affiliated with the Council, forty now meet here. The income of the building is \$475 per month, netting a profit of about \$275 for the institution.

"To attain this result the hall association was incorporated for \$75,000. The following unions fur-

nished the ready money for the enterprise: Carmen \$2000, Typographical \$2000, Brewers \$2500, Bakers \$1000, Gas Workers \$500, Molders \$500, Laundry Workers \$2000.

"While this excellent showing, both financial and fraternal, is deeply gratifying to us we look forward to the time when we will own not only the building but the land for our headquarters and thus establish a home worthy of the largest central body west of the Rocky Mountains.

"For the committee of the Council having the business part of the enterprise in charge there should be words of highest praise and commendation, and for the arrangement of this evening's celebration much credit is due.

"In our home—for the first time under our own roof—we may renew our efforts for the advancement of the working people and to increase the power and prestige of the San Francisco Labor Council."

The committee on arrangements deserves great credit for the able manner in which it has performed its duties and the evening will be long and pleasantly remembered by all who attended the dedication exercises.

The LABOR CLARION desires to congratulate the officers of the Labor Council and the Board of Directors of the Hall Association upon the splendid success accomplished so far and upon the bright outlook of the labor movement for the future. May the new home of organized labor stand for all time as a monument to the power and prestige of the San Francisco Labor Council.

ECONOMIC PROGRAM OF THE A. F. OF L.

The aims, desires and aspirations of trade unionists comprise all that is necessary or possible to the well-being of the human family and in the pursuit or accomplishment of which we cheerfully accept and, in fact, desire all the assistance which can be given our movement by all forces which stand for the betterment of mankind. In this position we are in close relationship to other reform bodies and with them agree, that not only should the burdens of toil be made lighter, but that each worker has an undeniable right to enjoy the full benefit of that which he or she produces. As trade unionists we stand for greater liberty, and are determined so to act that the future shall be more congenial to the whole human family, and especially more bright and enjoyable to men and women bread-winners of North America, whom we directly and indirectly represent.

We unhesitatingly announce that the trade union movement herein represented is the most practical, safe and legitimate channel through which the working men and women of North America should continue not only to seek redress for their wrongs, but by which they can strengthen their economic position until it will place labor in full possession of its inherent rights.

We declare that since the inception of our movement inquiry into the best form of government has been its guiding motive, and will so continue while there is a high moral desire to gratify, or an injustice to correct. Our meetings, local, national and international, are now and always have been, free to the discussion of any legitimate economic or political question, but, on the other hand, are as equally pronounced against partisan politics, religious dissensions, or race prejudices, and as success has followed these meritorious conclusions, we would be unfaithful to the duty we owe to mankind to do other than strongly recommend a continuance of the methods, the inculcation of which means the greatest amount of safety to our movement, with the least degree of danger.

In furtherance of our claim, namely that our principles comprise the fullest and highest scope of human activity, and from time to time will be enhanced and advanced in accordance with the demands to satisfy human needs and desires, we recommend the following as a partial statement at this time of the economic demands of the American Federation of Labor:

Free schools and compulsory education.

Abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude except for punishment of crime.

Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.

A work day of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four-hour day.

A strict recognition of not over eight hours per day on all federal, State or municipal work and at not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.

Release from employment one day in seven.

The abolition of the contract system on public work.

The municipal ownership of public utilities.

The abolition of the sweatshop system.

Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.

Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.

The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.

The passage of anti-child labor laws in States where they do not exist and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.

Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage.

Initiative, referendum, imperative mandate and right of recall.

Suitable and plentiful play grounds for children in all cities.

Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.

Qualifications in permits to build of all cities and towns, that there shall be bathroom and bathroom attachments in all houses or compartments, used for habitation.

We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gain.—Adopted November 24, 1906, at the Minneapolis convention of the A. F. of L.

FOOLISH UNION LAW.

Jacob H. Schiff, the banker, became a member of Journeymen Stonemasons' and Setters' Union No. 84, of Greater New York on Sunday, November 4.

With uplifted hand, the millionaire financier took a pledge not to work for less than 70 cents an hour and never to have anything to do with a non-union job. He was initiated by William J. Skinner, business agent of the union, and then he got his card.

The formality of making Mr. Schiff a union workman was necessary before he could lay the corner-stone of the new synagogue of the First Hungarian Congregation of Ohob Zedek, in 116th street, just west of Fifth avenue. He rode to the church in an electric cab and had a bodyguard of police and synagogue officials, who cleared a path for him through the main aisle of the partly finished edifice to the platform. The auditorium had been covered with canvas. There he publicly joined the union amid cheers, and led the way out to the front, where he laid the granite corner-stone with a silver trowel.

It is such ridiculous laws as this that bring labor unions in disrepute. It would be interesting to learn what is gained for unionism by compelling a public official to become a member of a labor organization before he is permitted to lay a corner-stone of a public building. Surely the Stonemasons' and Setters' Union were not afraid that Banker Schiff would take advantage of the experience gained to scab in the event of a strike. The fallacy of the belief that taking the obligation will make public officials more friendly to labor unions is best exemplified in the case of President Roosevelt. Some time ago he was invited to lay the corner-stone of a public building in Chicago, and was compelled by the Stonemasons' Union of that city to take the obligation. Since then his rulings in regard to the conducting of the Public Printing Office have been such that printing trades unions represented there are prohibited from punishing members who violate their obligation.

Eight hours for work, eight hours for play, eight hours for what we will.

JAPANESE-KOREAN EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

The Executive Board of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League met on November 24, 1906, at 860 McAllister street, and was called to order by President Tveitmoe at 8:15 p. m.

On roll call the Secretary reported a quorum present.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and on motion approved.

COMMUNICATIONS—From the Hon. E. A. Hayes, stating that at the opening of Congress he would immediately proceed to inaugurate the Congressional inquiry into the employment of Chinese labor on the Panama Canal in accordance with the League's suggestion, and also having advised placing the League on the mailing list of the Department of Commerce and Labor; received, noted and filed. From the Department of State, Washington, D. C., acknowledging receipt of the League's letter, requesting a copy of the existing treaty between the United States and Japan, and enclosing the same; received, noted and filed. From Dr. Ashmead, submitting manuscript on the Japanese question; received and referred to the Secretary. From the Central Labor Union of Hartford; received and referred to President Gompers. From Carpenters, Painters No. 83, Teamsters No. 694, Plumbers No. 323, Cement Workers No. 55, Plasterers No. 355, Lathers No. 268 of San Rafael and Carpenters of Sausalito, sending in their regular monthly contributions and pledging support to the League; received, noted and filed. From the Attorney-General, sending in his opinion relative to the employment of coolies on the Canal Zone; received and referred to the Committee on Publicity and Statistics.

BILLS—A. E. Yoell, salary, \$35; E. W. Wilcox, salary, \$12; postage, \$3.50; rent (ending December 21), \$40.

The bills were referred to a committee consisting of Bowlan, Marlatt and De Succa, who audited the same, recommended payment, and the Secretary was directed to draw the necessary warrants on the treasury.

SECRETARY'S REPORT—The Secretary rendered his regular weekly report and stated having purchased a mimeograph for the use of the League, and upon motion the same was approved.

COMMITTEE REPORTS—All committees reported progress. Committee on Mass Meeting in Oakland reported progress and arranged for a meeting of the committee for next Tuesday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 2 p. m.

NEW BUSINESS—On motion the Secretary was instructed to draft and mail at once a circular letter to all labor organizations and to civic and fraternal societies, urging them to cause their members to make personal requests to their representatives in Congress to protest against the employment of Chinese on the Panama Canal, and to vote for a resolution calling for Congressional inquiry into the policy of the Isthmian Canal Commission; also to protest against any attempted modification of the Chinese Exclusion Act, and to extend that law so as to include Japanese and Koreans.

Delegate Hulme submitted the names of the Carlsyle Club of Oakland and Mr. Oliver Stone of the same place, with the request that they be placed upon the mailing list of the League, and that some arrangements be made for their admission to the League.

By motion the Secretary was directed to notify all members by postal of the next general meeting.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution an auditing committee will be appointed at the next general meeting of the League.

Chair reported on new headquarters, and by motion he was requested to engage same at his earliest convenience.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand	\$666 12
Photo-Engravers, No. 8	85
Laundry Wagon Drivers	2 50
Building Trades Council, Marin County	3 60
Shinglers, No. 1	1 35
Bartenders, No. 378	1 00
District Council Painters (rent)	15 00
Engineers, No. 64	2 50

Woodsmen of Eureka	5 97
Carpenters, No. 483	34 55
Plasterers, No. 66	6 00
Glove Workers	2 74
Musicians	19 50
	\$761 68
Expenditures	90 50

Balance on hand\$671 18
Respectfully submitted,

A. E. YOELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.

General meeting of the League takes place this Sunday, December 2, 1906, in hall at Twenty-second and Folsom streets, at 2 o'clock p. m. Delegates and their friends are earnestly requested to attend this important meeting.

BRYAN ON ARBITRATION.

Referring to the labor question in his speech at Madison Square Garden, New York, William J. Bryan said:

"I have referred to arbitration of international disputes. Let me say that before that doctrine of investigation, without binding the parties to agree to the finding—before it was applied to international disputes—it was discussed in regard to disputes between labor and capital. It is as important that we should have peace at home as that we should have peace with our neighboring nations, and no peace can be built except upon the foundation of justice. And I believe that one of the most important things we have to consider is this: Is it not time to establish a board of arbitration that will bring peace between labor and capital and bring justice between these two great elements?"

"If I had time to present an argument I would present an argument from three standpoints and tell you that the employer should consent to arbitration, that the employe should consent to arbitration, and that the public should demand arbitration. You cannot turn the employe over to the employer to treat the employe as he will. Sometimes they ask, 'Has a man not a right to conduct his business as he pleases?' and it is a plausible question. But when in conducting his business he attempts to fix the conditions under which hundreds and thousands of human beings shall live I deny that he has a right to deny to them the right of arbitration.

"And, my friends, unless you have arbitration you will find that the employer in his combats with the employe will cultivate a bitterness of heart that cannot be defended from any standpoint. But, if you cannot turn the employe over to the employer, can you turn the employer over to the employe? I assert that it is no more reasonable to expect an employe to be unselfish than to expect an employer to be unselfish. If the employe can arbitrarily determine the condition under which capital shall exist, it may not only create an injustice, but any attempt to secure a present advantage may really cause the suffering of a permanent loss. The only alternative to arbitration is to strike. The only protection that the laboring man has today is to strike, but the strike is a two-edged sword and may harm the man who uses it as well as the man against whom it is used, and even when the strike is entirely successful it may leave a rankling in the breast of labor that ought never to be there. But there can be no great strike without great loss to the people of the country.

"Those who suffer have the right to say that employer and employe shall not fight out their battles by force, but shall submit them to the arbitrament of reason, and I believe that if we had a fair, honest, impartial investigation of every controversy between labor and capital public opinion would follow the decision and you would not be required to have compulsory acceptance of the findings. Another thought on the labor question: We have a thing called 'government by injunction,' and its only purpose is to deny to the laboring man the right of trial by jury, and as that is its purpose it is an attack upon the jury system that ought to be resisted by every lover of the jury system. As long as the meanest thief can demand trial by jury it must not be denied to the laboring man."

GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

Wages of steam fitters in Kansas City have been advanced from \$4.50 to \$5 per day.

The British government has appointed a committee of scientists to inquire into the probable economic effect of an eight-hour working day in the mines.

President Roosevelt has appointed Mrs. J. Ellen Foster a special agent of the Department of Justice to collect statistics on the child labor question. Mrs. Foster is now in New York, and from there she will probably go to Chicago, confining her work at the outset to the largest cities of the country.

A dispatch from London announces that the government has met the views of the labor members of the House of Commons on the Trades Disputes bill. The attorney-general has drafted an amendment to Clause 4 of this bill which will leave no loophole for another Taff-Vale decision, and which places union funds beyond the reach of attack.

The West Australian Assembly has appointed a Select Committee to inquire into the sweating evil in that State. One member stated that there were proofs that women were making shirts for 2s. 6d. and 3c. a dozen, and that some home workers had to slave 72 hours a week to make 14s., and have to purchase their machines, cotton, etc.

The American Federation of Labor at Minneapolis has followed its practice of many years and adopted a resolution endorsing woman's suffrage. This time it takes the form of demanding from the Judiciary Committee of the National House of Representatives a favorable report on Joint House Bill 86, which provides for submission to the various State Legislatures of a 16th amendment to the United States Constitution enfranchising women.

The farmers, according to the *Washington Star*, are beginning to organize labor unions. The United Brotherhood of Rural, Horticultural and Agricultural Wage Workers of America is the name of a new union launched this week at Dallas, Texas. The declared object of the organization is to secure to agricultural, horticultural and all rural laborers better and more standard wages, more uniform hours of labor, and the protection and elevation of such laborers and their families.

The establishment of a barbers' home in Denver, Colo., to cost \$100,000, has been indorsed by the State convention of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, which met in that city. There is now available in the reserve fund \$50,000 that can be used for the purpose of building the home. To raise the balance of \$100,000 it is very likely that each member of the international association will be assessed two dollars. There is something like 50,000 members of the order.

We don't know whether this is one of King Edward's press agent's yarns. It is said before he started kinging it he was a great friend of unionism, and many is the night, when scandalmongers whispered that he was dissipating, Ed. was really studying the labor question incog or inhoc. Anyhow, the story goes, "his royal highness has informed the lord chamberlain that if any case were brought to his notice of a firm, already employed by the royal household, declining to recognize trade unions, to pay union rates to his men, he would at once take steps to rescind his contract." Now will the Hons. D. Parry and C. Post consume their gripenuts and postum in peace?

Notices have been posted in the G. Conn Musical Instrument Factory in Cincinnati, informing employes that an agreement has been entered into by Mr. Conn and the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Silver Workers' International Union whereby the factory in the future will be operated exclusively on a Union basis. Under the terms of the agreement none but members of the union will be employed, and nine hours will constitute a working day at the same wages heretofore paid for ten hours' work. All disputes are to be settled by arbitration, and lockouts and strikes are strictly prohibited. Time and a half will be allowed for overtime work and double time will be paid for work after midnight, Sundays and on legal holidays.

TRADES UNIONS AND SOCIETY.

By FRANK K. FOSTER.

Many millions of workers all over the civilized world are associated, mainly upon craft lines, for the protection of their interests and the advancement of their standards of living. Their methods of action differ somewhat in detail, but their underlying purposes are practically the same. The judgment of the foremost thinkers of our time, of wise statesmen and of an enlightened press, accords to these men honesty and sincerity. The value of associated effort for legitimate ends is nowhere denied. If organized workmen have sincerity of purpose and legitimate ideals, the assumption is inevitable that society as a whole will profit by their associative effort. Some twenty years ago I formulated a statement entitled "Thirty-nine arguments in favor of trade unionism." I now venture to supplement it with "Thirty-nine reasons as to why society as a whole is better off by reason of the existence and activities of organized labor."

1. Trade unionism has exercised a mighty influence in breaking down race prejudice and the bias of creed, and in this contributes to a harmonious citizenship.

2. It has been a great factor in assisting to familiarize hundreds of thousands of immigrant workmen with American standards of thought and life.

3. It has been in a sense the poor man's university, inspired thought upon public questions, and has thus supplemented the work of primary education.

4. Its benevolent features have saved hundreds of thousands of workmen from becoming a charge upon the public treasury in periods of industrial depression.

5. It has taught the sellers of labor the virtues of deliberate and well-considered action, as opposed to destructive mob action.

6. By raising wages it has stimulated trade. Money paid to labor employs other labor.

7. By helping to eliminate the employment of your

children it has distinctly elevated the standard of future citizenship.

8. Its crusade against the sweatshop has been in the interest of public health.

9. Its efforts for reducing the tension upon and liabilities to danger of transportation workmen have made travel safer for the public.

10. Its regulation obtained of dangerous employments has reduced the cost of hospital service.

11. Its opposition to Oriental labor has saved the country from an invasion of men of a standard of life destructive of our American civilization.

12. In this State (Ohio) its protest defeated biennial elections.

13. Here also it was the first to contend for the system of free text books in the public schools.

14. It won legislative enactment for vested street cars.

15. It has minimized the evils of prison labor.

16. It has challenged the padrone system.

17. It is resisting the abuse of the equity powers of the courts.

18. It has fought the vicious contract labor system on public works.

19. It has obtained a more equitable employers' liability act.

20. Its union label on cigars and tobacco safeguards the public health.

21. It has taken the initiative in a long line of factory legislation, which public judgment has, later on, approved.

22. It has educated the public to the truth that there should be two sides to the labor bargain.

23. It has used its influence in the interest of the movement for peace between the nations.

24. It has brought to the public attention the existence of many industrial ills hitherto unnoted.

25. It has caused the universities to modify their economic teachings.

26. It prevents the would-be unfair employer from

underselling his competitor by the method of scrimping labor.

27. It keeps tab on legislators and informs the public as to their course.

28. Its council chambers have trained many men for public life.

29. It stands as a barrier against both the anarchy of corporate wealth and also that of the revolutionist.

30. It teaches the evolutionary way for the betterment of labor.

31. It has made thousands of homes more comfortable through more wages and greater leisure for the worker.

32. It holds public officials to strict account.

33. It has developed the spirit of brotherhood among men.

34. Its defense of a living wage rate prevents contraction of the market and frequent recurrence of periods of industrial depression.

35. It has transformed labor power from an inert commodity in the market into a sentient and living force.

36. It has flung its weight for nearly every progressive social movement.

37. It has taught its membership to value and exercise the responsibilities of citizenship.

38. It is a social leaven which leavens the entire lump and works for the uplifting of American standards of life.

39. Its social contribution may be most clearly appreciated by comparing with our own the standards of life of those peoples where labor is not organized.

According to the statistics of the Bureau of Labor of New York State there are now more than 8,000,000 members of trade unions in the United States and Europe, of whom approximately one-fourth are in the United States.

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UNLAWFUL PERSUASION.

For the person who doubts the necessity for congressional and legislative restriction and limitation of the power of the courts in granting injunctions in labor disputes, no better reading perhaps can be found than the pamphlet recently issued by the Iron Molders' Union containing the opinions of the judges of the general term of the Superior Court, Ohio, in the case of the Iron Molders' Union of North America et al. vs. the I. & E. Greenwald Company.

In that case the lower court had issued an injunction against the union and its members commanding that they desist and refrain from:

1. Hindering, obstructing or stopping any of the business of the plaintiff in this city, county or elsewhere.

2. In any manner interfering with the plaintiff company in carrying on its business in the ordinary and usual way.

3. Going either singly or collectively to the homes of the employees of the plaintiff company, or any or either of them, for the purpose of and in such a manner as to intimidate, coerce or unlawfully persuade any of said employees to leave the employment of the plaintiff company.

4. Compelling or inducing by threats, intimidation, force, violence or unlawful persuasion (any such employee) from freely, continuing in the service of employment of the defendant company.

O'Leary and Hinnenkamp, Business Agent and Third Vice-President of the union, visited two of the employees at their homes, and by agreeing to square them with the union and to pay the expenses of taking the employees and their families back to Cleveland, induced them to leave the Greenwald Company's employ.

Proceedings for contempt were brought against O'Leary and Hinnenkamp and the court below found them guilty of having violated "each and every one of the hereinbefore quoted prohibitions of the injunction order," and fined each of them \$100 and the costs. They appealed to the general term of the Superior Court, and in that court the decision of the lower court was reversed, each of the judges of the upper court filing a separate but concurring opinion.

In their opinions the judges of the Superior Court clearly and emphatically repudiate the doctrine that a bad motive may make a legal act illegal. Each of them holds that O'Leary and Hinnenkamp had a legal right to do as they did, and that the fact that their purpose was to so injure the business of the Greenwald Company that it would be compelled to treat with the union did not make their acts unlawful.

But the opinion is particularly interesting in that it clearly demonstrates the predicament in which an injunction of this kind places the people enjoined. These men were enjoined from using "unlawful persuasion." No definition of the term was given them; they had to guess what it meant and what it did not mean. They, and perhaps their attorneys, "guessed" and they acted on the guess. The judge below said that they guessed wrong and undertook to punish them; the upper court said they did not, that they guessed right, but in their opinion these judges cite a great many opinions of other courts in which the action of the lower court would have been sustained.

In its memorial to Congress, concerning the bill to limit disputes, the Federation of Labor of this city stated that "Under the present system no workman can learn what rights, if any, he has. These rights, if any exist, depend entirely upon the individual point of view of the judge who happens to preside over the court before which the workman is brought." No better demonstration of this truth can be found than the authorities cited by the judges in their opinions in the Iron Molders' case, and one of these opinions says: "The term 'unlawful persuasion' has a technical legal signification. What constitutes unlawful persuasion in some jurisdictions is not unlawful in others."

Reference is made in the opinions to the "celebrated" Taft-Vale railway case, where persuasion

of any kind was enjoined, and the court says: "But the principle of this case is not generally accepted by the American courts," and cites some authorities in support of that statement. The court also cites a fact that makes the Taft-Vale decision wholly insignificant in this country, i. e., that the decision in that case rests upon an Act of Parliament passed in 1876, which granted the English courts the rights to extend their injunctions to "interferences by persuasion." There being neither national or State statute of that kind in this country the decision is of no importance whatever to us.

The man who ordered the injunction in the molders' case, Judge Hosea, the man who should know, if anybody should, what the injunction meant, held that it had been violated. There was no dispute about the facts, but three other judges held that the injunction did not mean what the judge who issued it thought it meant. How in the world was a working man to know what it meant? When doctors disagree shall the workingman decide?

Another noteworthy feature of the opinion, is the total absence of citations of Illinois authorities. It is generally presumed that Chicago is the storm center of labor troubles in this country and there certainly has been a great deal of litigation here in regard to such troubles. To what extent the long list of Illinois decisions "overruled," "modified," "distinguished" and "explained" by the courts rendering them, is responsible for the absence of citations of Illinois authorities from opinions of other courts, is hard to say; it is purely a matter of conjecture.

It is certainly high time for Congress to declare itself, to let the people know definitely whether a court may enjoin people from giving money, food, shelter and other assistance to starving, freezing and otherwise suffering strikers and their families as was attempted by a New York judge some time ago—and whether Judge Kohlsaat may continue to issue such injunctions as that in No. 26038 U. S. Circuit Court, Northern District of Illinois, which enjoined the members of the Customs Clothing Makers' Union from "directly or indirectly, by means of letter, telegraph, telephone or otherwise" informing anybody that the Globe Tailoring was a non-union concern.

We congratulate the molders on their victory and have placed the judges who rendered the decision on our mental list of fair-minded men.—*Cigar Makers' Journal*.

UNIONS AND WOMEN WORKERS.

Labor unions have always maintained that women should be paid equal wages with men for equal services performed. A recent agreement between the management of the Chicago and Oak Park Elevated Railroad and Division No. 308 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees shows what that union has done in that direction. Before the union was organized the women ticket sellers on the Lake Street Elevated Road received \$1 a day, while the men ticket agents were paid \$1.50 a day. The first agreement made between the union and the company set the wages of women ticket agents at \$1.50 a day.

In the last contract the women ticket agents were advanced to \$1.60 a day, while the men employed in the same capacity receive \$1.65. The men, however, are required to work at night, while the women work during the day. In addition to the wage increase the women ticket agents are given one-half day off each month with pay when they have worked twenty or more days in the month. If they desire they can let the time accumulate and get a week's vacation with pay each year. This increase of 60 per cent in wages and improved working conditions has been brought about in four years without a strike or serious disagreement between the management and the employees.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

The McCall patterns are competitors of the Ladies' Home Journal and Butterick patterns, both unfair to the Printers' Union.

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THE CHILD-LABOR INIQUITY.

What is the meaning of this fact, that in our Southern States 60,000 children are employed in cotton mills; that in our own State of Alabama we have a law by which childhood may be murdered—by which, in other words, ten-year-old boys and girls may be worked in the mills eleven hours a day for six days in every seven, by which thirteen-year-old boys and girls may be worked all night for four nights in every week; a law by which it is made only a misdemeanor, punishable only by fine that may be as small as one copper cent, if little children less than thirteen years old, if little children less than ten years old, if little children just old enough to stand on their feet (they must stand on their feet) and tie threads with their baby-fingers, are worked more than eleven hours in twenty-four, by day or by night?

What is the meaning of this strange and cruel and terrible fact, that we do not need any law at all to protect from work young setter dogs or Morgan colts, and do need a law to protect human babies under ten years old from the factories of men, some of whom are members of exalted standing in the church—the Church of the Divine Great Lover of little children, who taught that to offend, to put a stumbling block in the way of one of these little ones, was to deserve to have a great millstone hung about one's neck, and to be sunk in the depth of the sea?

The meaning of it? Why, simply what Jesus had in mind and heart when he was teaching that day, long ago; and the Pharisees, "who were money-lovers," scoffed at him. Simply mammon-worship, and a consequent contempt for man, and a consequent despising of God. Everybody is careful to save from hurt or destruction a young setter dog or Morgan colt, because the dog or colt has a money-value that is sacred. Everybody is not careful to save from hurt or destruction the soul and body of the human child, because the human child has a value less sacred than the dollar's, and in the child's destruction dollars can be made.

I wonder sometimes whether our civilization is deliberately diabolic, or hopelessly insane? It must be to some extent one or the other, or we couldn't possibly put some men in shackles for shooting craps, and license other men to work ten-year-old children eleven hours a day; we couldn't possibly regard it as a crime to toss dice, and as no crime to destroy childhood. A perfectly sane and perfectly God-serving civilization would not sooner tolerate the working of little children in cotton mills, or other mills, than it would tolerate the culture of tuberculosis germs for indiscriminate distribution. The cruel, practical, mammonistic atheism which permits the child labor iniquity in this day and generation, is ten thousand times worse than any intellectual, theoretic atheism which ever fell from the lips of Charles Bradlaugh or Robert Ingersoll. Compared with the man whose heart doesn't ache at the thought of a ten-year-old child laboring in an atmosphere of cotton lint eleven weary hours out of twenty-four, Mr. Bradlaugh and Col. Ingersoll were Christian saints!

The Master who saw to every height and to every depth of the mortal universe, never saw deeper or higher than when He said: "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." The whole truth of His Gospel is of one substance with the truth of that saying, as the whole truth of His Gospel is of one substance with the truth of that other saying, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, mind and soul, and thy neighbor as thyself." We cannot serve God and mammon, for the very simple reason that no way has yet been discovered—and none ever will be—of serving God without serving man; and to the mammon-server true man-service is impossible, because to him men are not men, but things—things that he uses to get other things which he rates at a higher value than manhood.

When men become things, God vanishes. There is no longer any reason for His existence.—*Iron Molders' Journal*.

AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER?

Yes, I am, if I am a director of a company in which the welfare of thousands or even hundreds of my brothers is involved. But how can ninety-two men hold 1,439 directorships in corporations managing billions of money, as Stuyvesant Fish has just made known to us, and keep proper watch over the interests involved?

I am my brother's keeper if I am an employer of labor. It is my duty to recognize the humblest workman as my brother, to pay him just wages, and to take a personal interest just as far as possible in his welfare. I cannot live in luxury and splendor from the result of his toil and leave him and his family to live in degrading poverty and squalor.—Bishop Fallows.

PEACEFUL BOYCOTT LEGAL.

Judge Kirby, in the Chancery Division of the Circuit Court at Louisville, Ky., has rendered a decision which upholds a peaceful boycott. The decision, while not countenancing violence in any way, declares that the Constitution gives every laborer the right to quit work whenever he wishes, whether with or without reason, and that what one may do alone was not unlawful for a number of men to do jointly. Furthermore, it declared that laborers had the right to exert the power of persuasion, if this power was exerted peacefully. He also declared that it was the laborer's right to withdraw his own patronage from a firm which was unfriendly.

The question arose in the injunction suit brought by Wm. L. Praffinger & Co. against Frank Weigand and other members of the Butchers' Union. The union issued notices against the firm to the effect that he was unfair, and made efforts to persuade his workmen to quit.

LIABILITIES OF FRENCH EMPLOYERS.

Because of the liability of the employer for all injuries to the employee more attention is paid to the protection of workmen in France and other European countries possibly than in America.

In France the law presumes the fault of the accident is due to the negligence of the employer. A workman receiving permanent injuries, incapacitating him from work, is entitled to an annual income of two-thirds of his salary; for temporary incapacity he is entitled to claim one-half of his salary. If the workman dies from the result of an accident his wife is entitled to a yearly income of twenty per cent of her late husband's salary if she does not remarry, and a child receives fifteen per cent of the deceased workman's salary until arriving at the age of sixteen; if two children, they receive twenty-five per cent; if three, thirty-five per cent, and if four or more, forty per cent.

It will be seen, therefore, how greatly it is to the interest of the employer in France to seek for and adopt safety devices in his factory. It is also a direct object to builders to make safety to the operator an important consideration in planning of machines. The French machinery builders have already brought safety in machines to a high degree of perfection.—*Daily Consular Report*.

Unionism has benefited the farmer in another way. It has made a concerted war on child labor, with the effect that grown men and women are now employed at good wages in the places of children at starvation wages. Certainly the well paid man is a better customer than the underpaid child.

A New York dispatch says that striking chauffeurs of the New York Transportation Company are returning to work. Their demands have been granted. This was one of the bitterest battles that has been fought in New York in a long time. There were a number of shooting scrapes and many arrests. It was said that Farley, the strike-breaker, took a hand in the affair.

Eight hours for work, eight hours for play, eight hours for what we will.

COOPERS' TOOLS!

Barton's Goods in full and complete line. This means we can fill all the coopers' tool-needs :: :: :: :: :: :: ::

BRITTAIN & CO.,

Everything in Hardware
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Lundstrom HATS

are being made in our old shop in the rear of our Market Street Store, by the same Union Hatters.

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GAVIN McNAB, Attorney,
WILLIAM CORBIN, Sec'y & Gen'l Mgr.

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Of Typographical Union, No. 21 Of Printing Pressmen, No. 2

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Union-Label Receipt Books in Stock

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TELEPHONE SPECIAL 784.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Union men, don't read the *Saturday Evening Post* and the *Ladies' Home Journal*, for the reason that they are the product of "independent" (?) workmen, who would rather work long hours for low wages than to assist in the effort to establish a normal workday and at the same time gain for the craft at large a fair rate of wages.

Some human beings demean themselves and contaminate the atmosphere in which they live by their vicious habits—they steal whatsoever of intrinsic value happens to come within their reach. At times this class of criminals commit murder in order to escape with their loot. The law eventually brings them to book.

Still another class of human beings yield to their appetite for strong drink and to an insatiable desire for drugs and thereby sacrifice their health and their manhood to one or another of the many social curses that afflict mankind. Often these unfortunates reach the "vagrancy" stage of human existence before they reach the grave. When this happens the law sweeps them from the highways, and usually in a manner much less considerate than the process of caring for a useless dumb brute.

And still another class of human beings, misnamed "independent" workmen, spend a goodly portion of their lives in an attempt to minimize the efforts of honest, hard-working men, who would better social conditions by establishing a normal workday, by securing a fair share of the profits of their own labor and by affording the child an opportunity for education and proper physical and mental development before taking up the serious burdens of life. This latter class of human beings, more harmful and dangerous to our social system than either the thief, the murderer or the vagrant, are not only not pursued by the law, but, on the contrary, are encouraged and protected. The injunction system, when employed to prevent peaceful union men and union sympathizers from having speaking intercourse with strike-breakers, stretches out the powerful arm of the law to protect men who are as baneful and detrimental, by reason of their ignorance or their contemptible selfishness, to the best interests of a community as the most daring thief or besotted vagrant. Down with the injunction and the injunction judge where the process is used to curtail the efforts of honest men to better social conditions.

The stated meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union for November was held at the Labor Temple Hall, Fourteenth and Mission streets on Sunday last. A large gathering was in attendance and the accumulation of business during the past month was promptly disposed of.

Delegates to the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor were nominated and elected, the full quota allotted to the union being sent, as follows: Ex-President Will J. French, Wm. Gallagher, Sam T. Sawyer, C. M. Jones, J. J. O'Neill and Leo Michelson.

A resolution was adopted instructing the executive committee to wind up the earthquake relief account with the fiscal month of December. They were instructed to transfer an amount from this fund to the local relief fund sufficient to care for such members as are sick or disabled by reason of the earthquake and fire and to remit the unexpended balance to the International Typographical Union. Any members of the union who are entitled to relief under the ruling of the union for the disposition of the fund, and have not yet filed a claim, should do so before Christmas day, when the account will be closed.

J. L. Russell, a member of San Francisco Typographical Union, aged 85 years, who has been sojourning near San Jose for some time, stopped in at headquarters this week and took a traveling card preparatory to going to Sacramento, where he will work in the State Printing Office the coming winter. Mr. Russell's first work at the case in California was performed in Sacramento just fifty years ago. As an apprentice, however, he first worked in Boston, Mass., in 1834, seventy-two years ago. Mr. Russell is still sprightly and vigorous and to all appearances

will be able to hold his own with any of the younger men employed on State work during the coming session of the Legislature. During all of his years as a printer, Mr. Russell has been a consistent member of the Typographical Union.

There is mail at headquarters, No. 312 Fourteenth street, for the following persons: O. F. Bading, Harry Bradley, Mrs. Alice Brown (2), Jack M. Brown, G. H. Buckner, George A. Dixon, Harry James, James L. Miller, Billy McClain, Grant Masters, G. H. Mires, A. White.

Cyrus E. Fisk (Jim), well known to San Francisco printers, now working on the Seattle P-I., was married in that city a few days ago. Cyren E. Fisk, a brother, also well known here and at one time quite prominent in local labor circles, is now president of Santa Barbara Typographical Union. Mr. Fisk removed to the south some time since on account of poor health.

Boom the label! It's a winner.

TWO BROTHERHOODS.

REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

It was an inspiration to march with the three hundred and more delegates at the Minneapolis Convention of the American Federation of Labor, as they proceed to the Convention hall, behind the banner which bore these words.

"Our field—the world.

Our cause—humanity."

The President's report and the spirit of the meetings rang true to the motto. It was the spirit of sacrifice and of service with just enough of the shout of victory to keep up one's courage. There were some discordant elements, true enough, but even these, analyzed, indicated a measure of that for which labor's brotherhood of service stands.

During the progress of the convention I slipped down to Indianapolis to address the newest organization in the Presbyterian Church—the "Presbyterian Brotherhood." This was its first convention—with the choicest representatives from every city in the land—over a thousand strong. But Tomlison Hall was packed at nearly every session—packed with men who came because of their interest in this new organization, even though they were not honored by being sent as regularly accredited delegates.

Across the stage was flung a banner which carried the motto: "Service in Brotherhood." As I spoke to that great audience of nearly three thousand men on "The Church and Labor," I was thinking of the convention in Minneapolis, and my message was delivered in the spirit which I had caught there. How well that message was received others may tell, but out of the cheering and the emotion which it brought forth, came a greeting which I was instructed to carry back to the Labor Convention. I reproduce it here:

"The Presbyterian Brotherhood, in its first Convention at Indianapolis, joins with the Brotherhood of Labor as represented in the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled in Minneapolis in devotion to the ideal of life given by the Great Master;

"If any would be great among you, let him be your servant. For even the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister."

This was probably the first time in the history of organized labor in this country that so important a religious society sent a special representative to a convention of labor's greatest body, with a fraternal greeting. It is significant that this representative was also received by the American Federation of Labor as a fraternal delegate from the Presbyterian Department of Church and Labor. This is a sign of the times. It is a prophecy of the day when men will learn that only as the spirit of brotherhood and of service prevails will there be anything like a solution of the vexatious problems in the social and in the industrial world.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has appropriated \$1,000 for the benefit of the Western Federation of Miners.



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Have opened down town
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UNION MEN
and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milk's Union. Address, 3884 Mission street.

SAMUEL McFADDEN & CO.
Undertakers

The firm of McFadden, McBrearty & Green having dissolved partnership, all bills due the late firm are payable at the parlors of Sam'l McFadden & Co., 1070 Haight St. near Baker. Tel. Park 12.

UNFAIR

The Globe Flour Mills

located at San Francisco, Woodland, Colton and Los Angeles, are on the *Unfair List* of the State Federation of Labor. Union men's wives should not use unfair Globe Mills Flour.

The leading brands are: A 1, Silver Star, Carnation, Red Cross, Our Best, Cream of Wheat, Jewel, Globe, Magnolia, Staple, Our Blend, Rose, California XXX. All flours (of the firm) bear the name Globe Mills on the sack. Union men, beware of them!

DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, Labor Council Building, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first Tuesdays at 8 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Park 845.

Alaska Salmon Packers—Ramon Villanera, Secy.; headquarters, 1131 O'Farrell.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 2570 Geary.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 2209 Bush.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—H. A. Harby, Suro Baths.

Bartenders, No. 41—Headquarters, 990 McAllister; P. L. Hoff, Secy.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 2089 15th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Anna Gill, Secy., 960 Capp.

Boot and Shoe Repairers—Geo. Gallagher, Secy., 502 Hickory ave.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1314 Alabama.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 13th and Market.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—1st and 3d Wednesdays, 1408 Golden Gate ave.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 9th, bet. Mission and Market.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—J. Blum, Secy., Post Office Station No. 2, Mission Road.

Cemetery Employees—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Coopers (Machine)—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1834 Ellis.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 402 Locust; meet Tuesday, 1411 Geary.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 4 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headquarters, Market and 13th, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet Tuesdays.

Freight Handlers—D. J. O'Meara, Secy.

Furniture and Piano Drivers—Wm. H. Marden, Secy., 147 Fair Oaks.

Foundry Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 18th and Folsom.

Garment Workers, No. 13—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet Saturdays, 22d and Hampshire.

Glove Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Hackmen—Meet Saturdays, Mowry Hall, Grove and Laguna.

Hotel, Restaurant, Bar Miscellaneous—Headquarters, 1111 Laguna; H. Huber, Secy.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1458 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays.

Janitors—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Journeyman Horseshoers—Meet 2d, 3d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council, 316 14th.

Lady Garment Workers—Julius Bayro, Secy.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—E. T. O'Day, Secy., 577 Duboce ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—18A Diamond; meet Thursdays at headquarters.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, Eagles' Hall, 1735 Market; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

Machine Hands—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Marine Cooks and Stewards—46 East.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 20th and Folsom.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Gruetli Hall, near Five Mile House, Mission Road; headquarters, 3884 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—W. E. Decker, Secy., 417 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Mailers—Henry Schutter, Secy., 253 North.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Post Office Clerks—J. M. Jones, Secy., 1613 Baker.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, Folsom Street Bulkhead; meet Tuesdays, 9 Mission.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo-Engravers, No. 8—A. J. Gallagher, Secy., 416 Oak.

Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers, No. 12, 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; George L. Berry, Business Agent, 306 14th.

Pattern Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 22d and Folsom.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 308 14th.

Rammermen—E. M. Gillen, Secy., 617 Mariposa.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Construction Workers—Meet Saturdays, 1133 Mission.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—A. Johnson, Examiner, Folsom near Spear; Frank Billington, Secy., 645 Taylor ave., Alameda.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Scalers—H. Woodville, Secy., 209 6th ave., corner California; meets Mondays, 1 Vallejo.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—

Sugar Workers—Meet Potrero Opera House, 18th and Tennessee.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1723 Market.

Tanners—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

Tailors (Journeyman), No. 2—Meet Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters, No. 85—Headquarters, 523 5th; meet Stricker's Hall, 28th and Church, Sundays at 2 p. m.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, 308 14th, H. L. White, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—J. H. Peacock, Secy.; headquarters, 640 Oliver ave.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

Waiters, No. 30—Headquarters, Scott and Eddy; meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., at headquarters, 1195 Scott.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, 2 p. m., at headquarters, 619 Octavia.

Web Pressmen—Meet 1st Monday, 340 9th.

INDIVIDUALISM AND CHAOS.

It is sometimes forgotten that the labor union is not the labor question. If every labor union in existence were wiped out, the labor question would still be present, and that, too, in a more aggravated form than it is today. It cannot be denied that unionism has brought nearer a solution of the industrial problem. It is easier and more satisfactory to deal with men collectively than to attempt to deal with them as individuals. As a matter of fact, in this day of great corporation interests, individual contracting has practically gone out of business. Furthermore, if workingmen were to be deprived of the right to organize and to elect representatives to care for their interests, such denial could only result in a state of individualism that would end in chaos and anarchy.—Samuel Gompers.

There are few places that have given birth to more humor and wit than the courtroom. Many have heard of the humor of the famous Lord Ellenborough. One day a young member of the bar rose to address the court in a grave criminal case. "My unfortunate client—" he began, repeated it two or three times, and then stopped short. "Go on, sir, go on!" said Ellenborough. "So far the court is with you." At another time Randle Jackson, who despised technicality and reveled in eloquence, began his argument with "In the book of nature it is written—" Ellenborough broke in with "Be good enough to mention the page from which you are about to quote." One day during an important criminal trial a surgeon was called to the stand, and when asked his profession, he said, "I employ myself as a physician." "But," said Ellenborough, "does any one else employ you as a physician?" When Westmoreland was in the House of Lords he rose to give his opinion on a question in debate and said, "At this point I ask myself a question." "And a stupid answer you are sure to get to it," murmured Ellenborough.—*Sunday Magazine*.

Robert H. Frost

Lewis D. Wallenstein

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We handle Union-Made Goods because we know that they are made by the most skillful workmen, for the best mechanic always belongs to his Union.

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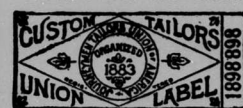
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My \$25 SUITS

TO YOUR MEASUREMENT

NATE LEVY

Note I use the label.



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UNION TAILOR

1020 FILLMORE ST., Near Golden Gate Ave.

This is the Label of the
Journeyman Tailors' Union
OF AMERICA
used on Custom-Made Clothing



The following named custom tailoring firms, entitled to use the Union Label of Journeyman Tailors' Union of America, Local No. 2, have resumed business and so notified the officers of No. 2. Other firms which may open are requested to notify H. T. Ajax, 3826 Grove St., Oakland, and arrangements will immediately be made to supply them with labels and add their names to this list.

Kelleher & Browne, 16 Octavia St.
Abe Jacobs, 4036 Eighteenth St.
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.
O'Connor & Cussen, 132 Van Ness Ave.
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Divisadero St.
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.
Harth, Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.
T. P. O'Doud, 186 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 605 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 719 Market.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 355 McAllister.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (89) Artograph Co., The, 700 Turk.
 (7) Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.
 (82) Baumann-Strong Co., 110 Church.
 (73) Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.
 (134) Bender Printing Co., 1311 Howard.
 (14) Benham, Fisk & Slyter, 684 San Jose Ave.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.
 (106) Bohannon, W. G. Co., 3077-3081 Twenty-first.
 (99) Bolte & Braden, Oak and Franklin.
 (5) Boulton-Leichner Co., 519 Filbert.
 (38) Boutes, Louis E., 1833 Green.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansone.
 (3) Brunt, W. N. Co., 391 Jessie.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 1735 Dolores.
 (8) Bulletin, The, Lombard and Sansone.
 (10) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, 24 Clay.
 (11) Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.
 (95) Clements Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3353 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 (9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.
 (40) Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) Coast Seamen's Journal.
 (126) Crackbon & Tonkin, 22 Leavenworth.
 (25) Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.
 (80) Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 (77) Davis Printing Co., 1076 Howard.
 (12) Dettner-Travers Press, Forty-ninth and Shafter, near Telegraph, Oakland.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 3257 Twenty-fourth.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 304 Polk.
 (42) Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.
 (101) Francis Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.
 (123) Fuson-Read Co., 205 Clay.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., 2366 Market.
 (121) German Demokrat, 643 Stevenson.
 (56) Gilmarin & Co., Folsom, near Eighth.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (15) Greater San Francisco Ptg Co., 14 Leavenworth.
 (127) Guedet, L. F., 131 Falcon Ave.
 (126) Halle & Scott, 1225 Eighteenth Ave., Sunset.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.
 (20) Hancock Bros., 567 Williams, Oakland.
 (69) Hastings Printing Co., 350 Fell.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (90) Hayden Printing Co., 1130 Mission.
 (120) Jacobs Printing Co., 414 Webster.
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 1326 Eddy.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.
 (124) Johnson & Leulley, 1272 Folsom.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.
 (67) Lane & Stapleton, 900 Eddy.
 (50) Latham & Emanuel, 971 Howard.
 (57) Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 1919 Ellis.
 (74) Marshall & Lightburne, 1338 Fillmore.
 (76) Medina & Co., 3137 Laguna.
 (68) Mining and Engineering Review, 1225 Eighteenth Ave.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 248 Ash Ave.
 (58) Monahan, John, 449 Duboce Ave.
 (24) Morris, H. C. Co., 3232 Mission.
 (55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 615 Sansone.
 (65) Murdock Press, The, 1580 Geary.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 619 Clay.
 (43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.
 (114) North End Review, 1322 Stockton.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2438 Sacramento.
 (81) Pernaau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (87) Peterson, Con. H., 33 Ivy Ave.
 (70) Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansone.
 (60) Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 1508 Buchanan.
 (72) Prouty Press, 208 Noe.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.
 (61) Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (27) Rooney, J. V. Co., 3237 Nineteenth.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 1474 Market.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.
 (84) San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (117) Sequoia Press, The, 1161 Howard.
 (125) Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.
 (75) Shaw-Gille Co., 2880 Sixteenth.
 (94) Spaulding-Graul Co., 914 Howard.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1532 Geary.
 Fourth.
 (29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (53) Stuetzel & Co., 57-59 Clementina.
 (48) Sutter Press, 448 Haight.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 4150 Eighteenth.
 (103) Thompson & Adams, 2231 Mission.
 (107) Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.
 (96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (33) Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (92) Weiss, M., 639 Baker.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 626 Willow Ave.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS

- (116) Althof & Bahls, Alameda.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 1552 Webster.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., Clay and Sansone.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., Fourteenth and Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 1580 Geary.
 (129) McGeeney, Wm., San Francisco.
 (130) McIntyre, Jno. B., Fifth and Folsom.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansone.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 2308 California.
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (32) Upton & Williams, 112 Hayes.
 (133) Webster, Fred, 1250 Hayes.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS

- Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 355 McAllister.
 Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.
 Davis, Nolan Co., Market at Franklin.
 Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.
 McCabe & Sons, 38 Sycamore Ave.
 Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.
 Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.
 Tibbetts, H. C., 1590 Geary.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 316 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary D. T. Powers may be addressed as above.

GENDER IN ENGLISH.

A very good story is current anent the recent visit of Japanese naval officers to England. . . . A certain hostess, we will not specify exactly at which port, where the ship's companies of the Katori and Kashima spent some time, had done all in her power to make the visit of a group of officers, with whom she came more prominently into contact, of a pleasant nature. With feelings of gratitude her guests came to express their final thanks, and the spokesman of the group, after recording their united appreciation of what she had done, expressed the fear that they had "cockroached" much on her valuable time. The kindly hostess had made them so much her friends that she had arrived at suggesting corrections in occasional lapses of the English language. She gracefully acknowledged the thanks, and intimated that far from "encroaching" on her time, what she had been permitted to do had been to her a great pleasure. The correction was noted, and her guest with profuse apologies said he was greatly sorry that in addressing a lady he had overlooked to use the feminine form.—*Times*.

A barrister named Bushe was trying a case in Limerick before Chief Baron O'Grady. Just before the close of the lawyer's speech an ass began to bray loudly outside the courtroom, the window of which opened on a pasture. "Wait a moment," said the Chief Baron. "One at a time, Mr. Bushe, if you please." The barrister presently had a good chance to retort. When O'Grady was charging the jury the ass began to bray, this time at a greater distance from the courtroom window. "I beg your Lordship's pardon," said Barrister Bushe, may I ask you to repeat your last words? There was such an echo about here that I did not quite catch that sentence.—*Human Life*.

Nora had been told to say at the door that her mistress was not at home when certain callers appeared upon the scene. It evidently went much against the grain for her to make herself responsible for even so small a white lie, but she promised to do so, and with certain modifications she kept her word. "Is Mrs. Blank at home?" asked the caller. "For this wan toime, Mrs. Smithers, she ain't," said the maid, "but Hivin help her if you ask me again. I'll not loi twice for anybody livin'."—*Home Magazine*.

Congressman Perkins was in the office of a friend, a justice of the peace, when a couple came in to be married. After the ceremony the justice accepted a modest fee, and handed the bride an umbrella as she went out. Mr. Perkins looked on gravely, and asked, "Do you always do that, Charlie?" "Do what? Marry them? Oh, yes." "No; I mean bestow a present upon the bride." "A present? Why, wasn't that her umbrella?" gasped the justice. "No; it was mine," replied the Congressman, sadly.—*Epworth Herald*.

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"All the little boys and girls who want to go to heaven," said the Sunday-school superintendent, "will please rise." All rose but Tommy Twaddles. "And doesn't this little boy want to go to heaven?" "N-not yit!"—*Cleveland Leader*.

An old lady, traveling for the first time in a large city, saw a glaring sign on the front of a high building, which read, "The Smith Manufacturing Company." As she repeated it aloud slowly she remarked to her nephew: "Laws 'a' mercy! Well, I've heard tell of Smiths all my life, but I never knew before where they made 'em!"—*Tit Bits*.

She—"You promised to return those hundred marks I lent you last winter, when spring came." He—"Yes, but remember we didn't have any spring at all this year."—*Exchange*.

In a trolley accident in New England an Irishman was badly hurt. The next day a lawyer called on him and asked if he intended to sue the company for damages. "Damages?" said Pat, looking feebly over his bandages. "Sure I have thim already. I'd loike to sue the railway for repairs, sor, av ye'll take the case."—*Youth's Companion*.

Ben Butler was a terror and torment to the judges. On one occasion Judge Sanger, having been bullied and badgered out of all patience, petulantly asked, "What does the counsel suppose I am on this bench for?" Scratching his head a minute, Butler replied, "Well, I confess your Honor's got me there."—*Argonaut*.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION

Headquarters and Secretary's offices, No. 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Directors was held on November 27, Vice-President J. E. Fitzgerald in the chair. Mr. F. V. Merritt was admitted to membership by initiation, and Messrs. C. G. Simmermacher, of Local No. 12, Sacramento, and W. N. Livingston, of Local No. 99, were admitted on transfer. Applications for membership were received from Messrs. C. E. Dibert, L. N. Dibert and H. von der Mehden Jr.

Messrs. J. E. Bering, E. P. Foote, A. Lombardi and O. Stappenbeck have been reinstated to membership in good standing.

The following-named members have been suspended from membership in good standing: H. M. Abadie, S. Augenblick, K. Becker Jr., J. S. Becker, Miss E. Borchert, R. H. Bowers, G. Braly, G. Brandt, M. J. Cafiero, W. J. Callinan, E. B. Camara, L. Cantelio, J. Cruft, A. L. Daniele, Mrs. F. L. Doeing, O. Fleischer, C. Goetting, P. Gottlieb, F. S. Gutterson, A. B. Hahn, Miss B. Hamann, Miss J. Hamann, Mrs. T. Hamann, J. S. Hansen, J. A. Hansen, W. Hemminga, E. Hladik, F. P. Indig, G. Jonata, E. Landers, W. H. Lipscombe, A. C. Love, S. M. Lozano, P. Marino, A. Masino, Mrs. A. McIntyre, F. Parasien, V. Paris, E. R. Redewill, T. E. Reilly, Miss R. Ritzau, L. E. Rosebrook, J. M. Rosencrantz, C. A. Rossignol, R. M. Samuel, A. Solomon, H. Stahmer, A. Strelitz, J. Stross, W. H. Thorley, R. E. Trognitz, K. I. Tupper, Miss R. Turnor, C. Vandal, V. Urso-mondo, Mrs. E. Wells-Blair, Mrs. G. Wendel, C. G. Woodward, C. York and R. Young.

The dues and assessments for the fourth quarter of 1906 are now due and payable, and become delinquent on January 1st. One death assessment has been levied on account of the death of Martin Byrne, late member in good standing.

The total amount payable before January 1 is \$1.25.

Mr. E. Magnus has decided to withdraw as a candidate for Director at the approaching annual election of the union.

Mr. W. H. Nolting has been nominated by petition as a candidate for Director and Mr. W. C. Kitter has been similarly nominated as a candidate for delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council.

The new San Rafael local, No. 264, held a spirited election of officers on October 28. Messrs. C. Tunison, W. Smith, W. Marshall and J. G. Lewis were elected President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Sergeant-at-Arms respectively, and Mr. G. R. Kaufman, a member of Local 6, was honored with unanimous election as Secretary. The attention of members of the M. M. P. U. is called to the fact that visits to the jurisdiction of the new local for professional purposes must necessarily be governed by the provisions of Federation law.

A PRICELESS EMBLEM.

The label is nothing less than the rock of unionism. It is the priceless emblem of organized wage earners. In fact, it is their refuge, their citadel. It is the one means we have to evidence the product of union men. Its importance is everywhere manifest. The trade unionist who does not insist upon the label being upon that which he purchases fails in the work of advancing the interests of his craft and may be considered recreant to the principles which have become paramount in not only our organization, but in every union of wage earners.

What the password is to a secret society member the label is as the symbol of unionism. Union men and women can promote its influence, can make it a potent factor in settling labor disputes, in shortening the hours of a workday, in procuring an advance in wages, and, further, the demand for it will make the employer realize his error if he fails or refuses to put this emblem of union labor upon the product he puts on the market. If the cry, "We want the label!" be substantiated with a vigorous boycott on non-label bearing products, union wage earners will reap as they sow. "The label!" "The label!" "The label!" Let the demand for it be emphatic, earnest, consistent, honest.—J. M. Kreiter in *Typographical Journal*.

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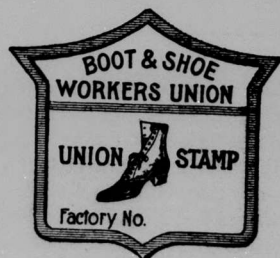
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